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8EHQ-1200-13456

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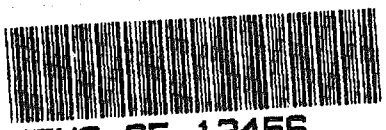
DuPont Haskell Laboratory
for Toxicology and Industrial Medicine
Elkton Road, P.O. Box 50
Newark, DE 19714-0050

DuPont Haskell Laboratory

December 4, 2000



Via Federal Express

Document Processing Center (7407)
Room G99 East Tower
Attention: 8(e) Coordinator
Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street SW
Washington, D.C. 20460-0001

Contain NO CBI

Dear 8(e) Coordinator:

8EHQ-95-13456
[1,5,9-Cyclododecatriene; CAS # 4904-61-4]

This letter is to inform you of the results of a recently conducted combined repeated dose toxicity study with a reproduction/developmental toxicity screen in rats with the above referenced test substance.

Groups of 10 young, adult male or nulliparous, non-pregnant female Crl:CD® (IGS)BR rats were administered an oral, daily dose of 0, 30, 100, or 300 mg/kg/day of the test substance according to the OECD 422 guideline with the following modifications: 1)the premating period was extended for 2 weeks; 2)the functional observational battery and motor activity were conducted at the end of the premating period on all rats instead of at the end of the lactation period, 3)blood samples were collected from males and females on test day 31, and again from males on test day 56.

There were no test substance-related effects on clinical observations in males and females during the premating phase, or in females during gestation or lactation. There were no test substance-related changes in neurobehavioral parameters or motor activity in males or females administered any dosage. There were no toxicologically significant changes in hematology, coagulation, clinical chemistry, or urinalysis parameters in males or females administered any dosage. There were no test substance-related, biologically adverse changes in organ weights or tissue morphology in either males or females administered any dosage. There were no test substance-related effects on reproduction.

A test substance-related, biologically significant decrement in body weight gain occurred in male rats administered 300 mg/kg/day. Decreased body weight gain in the 300 mg/kg/day males was accompanied by increased food consumption and decreased food efficiency. Females administered 100 or 300 mg/kg/day had test substance-related, significantly decreased body weight and body weight gain during gestation that was accompanied by a significant increase in food consumption (300 mg/kg/day only) and significantly decreased food efficiency in 100 and 300 mg/kg/day females. Body weights of pups in the 300 mg/kg/day group were significantly

decreased on lactation days 0 and 4. There were no test substance-related effects on clinical observations, number of pups born, number of pups born alive, or number of pups surviving through lactation day 4.

Under these experimental conditions, the decreased pup weights in the 300 mg/kg/day group, a dose level which also produced significantly decreased body weight in adult females, is being reported in accordance with the guidance given in the EPA TSCA Section 8(e) Reporting Guide (June 1991).

Sincerely,

A. Michael Kaplan

A Michael Kaplan, Ph.D.

Director – Regulatory Affairs

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AMK/LAM/clp

(302) 366-5260